THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1026.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT
W. PRICHARD's BOOK-STORE,

1. *WOOD's* Correct Statement of the various fources from which the Hiftory of the Adminiftration of *John Adams* was compiled, and the motives for its fuppreffion by Col. *Burr*; with Obfervations on a Narrative, by a Citizen of New-York.
2. *WOOD's* Hiftory of the Adminiftration of *John Adams*, Efq. late Prefident of the United States.
3. A Narrative of the Suppreffion by Col. *Burr*, of the Hiftory of the Adminiftration of *John Adams*, late Prefident of the United States—by a Citizen of New-York.
4. A View of the Political Conduct of *Aaron Burr*, Efq Vice-Prefident of the United States, by the Author of the Narrative.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. PRICHARD,

THE GLOSSER,

A Poem in two books, by *Giles Fulap*, of Chotank, Virgina, price 50 Cents—a political and fatyrical work in the Hudibraftic ftile.

Said *Prichard* has lately received a large addition to his Stock, of modern and ufeful BOOKS, in all Arts and Sciences;—likewife, Stationary, New Mufic, and Mufical Inftruments, of the beft and lateft improvements, which he offers for fale on the loweft terms they poffibly can be had in any other ftate in the Union.

Richmond, Auguft 13, 1802. (3t)

Wm. & J. H. Fouftee,

HAVING every reafon to believe that they are poffeffed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that diforder.

Should any gentlemen wifh to prove their fecurity by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by fubfequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a houfe for the purpofe.

If however any fhould prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Confignments, on which, if required, the Subfcribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his addrefs 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Peterfburg, 14th June, 1802.

Armiftead Anderfon,

Of the late firm of Auftin & Anderfon,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced bufinefs in the

Commiffion Line,

In the brick corner houfe, juft below the Capitol, and nearly oppofite the Poft Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All thofe who may favour him with a preference, may reft aflured that the ftricteft attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1ft, 1801.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchefter Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Share-holders of the faid company, that they are requefted to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchefter, the 30th day of Auguft next, to fupply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

NOTICE.

THE fubfcriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that the MILLRING and MERCANTILE bufinefs which has heretofore been conducted by him, will from and after the 1ft day of September next, be carried on by his fons JOSEPH F. PRICE and THOMAS PRICE, jun.—and as a fpeedy fettlement and adjuftment of all his former tranfactions, is in confequence of this arrangement, highly neceffary, he has therefore depofited in their hands all his books and papers which are requifite for this purpofe; and requefts all thofe to whom he ftands indebted, to apply to them for fettlement—and thofe indebted to him upon bond, open accompt, or otherwife, to make prompt payment to the faid Jofeph F. Price, and Thomas Price, jun. or either of them, who are alone fully authorifed to fettle and adjuft all his former bufinefs.

THOMAS PRICE, Sen.

Hanover, Auguft 2d, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education fhe flatters herfelf has been fuch as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Thofe young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be inftructed in the Engliih and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other ufeful and polite accomplifhment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requifite attention will be given them.

The moft approved maflers for Mufic, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Perfons defirous of being further informed of the fubfcriber, are requefted to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Meffrs. Macmurdo & Fifher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond Diftrict, will be fold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of Auguft, at the late manfion houfe of Holt Richefon, deceafed, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old furvey, 471 acres; alfo that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are feveral valuable Black-Smiths and houfe Servants; the ftock of Hogs, Horfes, Cattle and Sheep, Houfehold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenfils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raife the fum of two thoufand dollars, for the purpofe of repairing the buildings of

Waflhington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once fecond to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthinefs of fituation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-eftablifhment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the beft medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not fo large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to thofe who may purchafe tickets. It is the promotion of an inftitution fo valuable to fociety which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree thofe who refide near the place, and are confequently more immediately intereffed. It is prefumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was juftly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themfelves immediately purchafe all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is propofed by the above fcheme, to raife 2000 dollars, by difcount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the fum defired.

TICKETS are fold by the truftees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be depofited in the treafury, for the ufe of the fucceffful adventurers, or of the purchafers of fuch tickets refpectively, if any accident fhould require a reimburfement.

* Thomas Tinfley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardfon, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. VIII.

The majority of the inveftigating committee in purfuance of their original defign, and in the true fpirit of predetermined judges, have proceeded to denounce Mr. TRACY, Senator from Connecticut in the following extract of their report:—

"It appears, from a document herewith exhibited and marked P. that Mr. Tracy was appointed "to vifit and examine into the actual ftate of the garrifons, Indian trading-houfes, factories, &c. in the N. W. Territory, on the Miffiffippi, and on the frontiers of Tenneffee and Georgia," and that Mr. Tracy received for this fervice the fum of one thoufand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents; feven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents being for travelling and other incidental expences, and twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars for his compenfation, from the 16th of June to the 16th of November, in the year 1800, at 8 dollars per day. From the account exhibited by Mr. Tracy for his expences, it will be feen that during thefe five months he vifited Pittfburg, Prefque'Ifle, Niagara, Detroit, and Michillimachinack, but did not fulfil the other objects of his miffion.

"The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance of this appointment, has the appearance at leaft of inconfiftency with that part of the conftitution which provides that "no perfon holding an office under the United States fhall be a member of either houfe of congrefs." Mr. Tracy was at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever fince been a member of the fenate of the United States; and from an infpection of the pay-roll of the fenate, the committee find that for the laft 17 days of the five months of his fervice, under the above appointment, he not only had his expences borne by the public to a confiderable amount, and received likewife eight dollars per day, but that he at the fame time received as a member of the Senate, fix dollars per day for travelling from Litchfield in Connecticut to the feat of government, a diftance of three hundred and forty-four miles—twenty miles being allowed for travelling one day."

It is obnoxious to remark, that the powers veffed by the conftitution exclufively in the Prefident, muft often be exercifed through the agency of fuch perfons as he fhall think proper to appoint. The mafs of power refiding in him, and for the employment of which he is refponfible, is dealt out in portions to agents as the exigences of the ftate may require, and as foon as the end is accomplifhed, it returns of courfe, to its fountain. The expences incurred by thefe executive agencies are claffed under the general head of contingences, for which regular provifion is made by law. Appointments of this defcription have been made from the firft periods of the governments. During the adminiftration of WASHINGTON, General Lincoln was fent to the Creek Indians; General Hull to Canada, and Mr. Rofs among the infurgents. Of late, Mr. Tracy has been fent to the weftward, and Mr. Dawfon to France.

But the ground on which thefe vigilant guardians of the conftitution would condemn Mr. Tracy, is the incompatibility of this agency with the office of a Senator. The conftitution fays, that no Senator or Reprefentative fhall, during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which fhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof fhall have been increafed during fuch time; and no perfon holding any office under the United States fhall be a member of either houfe during his continuance in office. Now will it be pretended that this temporary agency of Mr. Tracy's was a civil office, created while he was a Senator? If it was, where is the law? If not, why complain? It is clear, that this never would have been mentioned, if they had not determined to implicate Mr. Tracy without law or reafon. The fact is, that his appointment was not an office within the letter or meaning of the conftitution, but a mere executive agency, diftinct in its nature, and perfectly compatible with the office of a Senator. It was never before queftioned, though inftances have often occurred. The Senate, whofe duty it was to decide, if any doubts exifted in their minds, fuffered Mr. Tracy to take his feat, without a fuggeftion of the incompatibility. The motives, therefore, which prompted the query in the report, was in all rational appearance a bafe one, and worthy the *gentlemen* who made it.

If then Mr. TRACY was qualified to perform thefe executive duties, he was certainly entitled to their full reward. They had no connection with his office, and no reafon can be given, why his being a Senator fhould deprive him of the juft compenfation for fervices rendered in the capacity of an agent. They are diftinct, they are compatible, and fo far as they could be executed without interference, it is juft and proper that each fhould draw its ftipulated reward. On this ground, Mr. TRACY drew mileage for the laft feventeen days, as a member of Congrefs, in addition to his pay as an executive agent. The Rule, which allows fix dollars for every twenty miles, does not intend that members of Congrefs *fhall* travel. They may remain at the feat of government, as they often do, and ftill receive travelling wages. The regulation is a general one, and whether Mr. TRACY travelled from *Litchfield* or *Prefq'Ifle*, or not at all, he was equally within its operation.

The perfecuting fpirit of this inveftigating Committee appears in their refufing to report other cafes of a fimilar nature. We add the following: In the laft Congrefs Mr. STONE, now a Senator of the miniferial fect, from *North-Carolina*, was a member of the Houfe of Reprefentatives. Before the conclufion of the feffion, he was elected a member of the Senate for the prefent Congrefs. On the third of March, the former Congrefs expired—by order of the Prefident, the Senate under the new Congrefs convened on the fourth. Upon leaving the Houfe of Reprefentatives, Mr. STONE drew his travelling wages home to *North-Carolina*. Upon taking his feat in the Senate on the next day he drew travelling wages from *North-Carolina* to the Senate, and at the end of two days, when the Senate adjourned, he drew travelling wages back again to *North-Carolina*.

Again—Mr. DAWSON was appointed by the Prefident to carry the treaty to *France*, and foon after was elected a member of Congrefs. He gave notice in the public prints, that if elected he would be at his poft. He was accordingly, and from that time became a member of Congrefs, tho' he coft the country twenty thoufand dollars as an executive agent. But no incompatibility has ever been urged by the federalifts, becaufe it is not believed that any exifts.

Thefe and other cafes were ftated by the minority of the committee, with a requeft that they might be inferted in the report. No fubftantial reafon could be given, why thefe fhould not accompany thofe reported, except that one was Mr. TRACY's and the others were Mr. DAWSON's and Mr. STONE's. This is the true explanation. Mr. TRACY was a federalift; he had been the able advocate of the adminiftration, which they wifhed to difcredit; he had ftood in the porch of the temple of juftice which they had violated; it is not ftrange, therefore that fuch men, under fuch circumftances, fhould fpit the gall of malice upon thofe whofe characters would otherwife appear without a fpot. Obliged as they are to haunt for the prey which has been promifed to their ravenous followers, they muft keep up the cry to prevent difperfion in the pack, and preferve alive the impreffion, that there is game on foot.

It is abfolutely impoffible to prevent mifrepreffentations by thofe who are intereffed in fpreading delufion and error. They came into power by fuch means, and by fuch means they are trying to hold it. But when falfehoods are propagated, we can exhibit the leading facts and principles which ought to ftay their courfe. Weak men nevertheleis will be puzzled in every cafe where there is a difpute. All we can do is to offer fair explanations, and addrefs them to an enlightened and reflecting people. It is to the people that we continually make our *appeal*, hoping that the fenfe of the nation will be exercifed, and will be found fufficient to enfure an ultimate right judgment on public men and meafures. Should that hope and expectation prove to be well founded, the Sun of Federalifm will rife the better for its eclipfe.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 19.

The arrival in London of General Andreoffy, the new French Plenipotentiary, is confidently expected in the courfe of the prefent month.—M. Otto, who is preparing for his departure, will not, however, fet out for Paris for fome days after the General's arrival, as he is enabled to communicate much valuable information to his fucceffor, not only with refpect to the general ftate of diplomatic affairs in this country, but alfo with refpect to the characters of the Britifh and Foreign Miniflers with whom it will be neceffary for him to maintain an intercourfe.

M. Otto is to remain at Paris a month before he takes his departure for America. This gentleman has never yet feen the Firft Conful, in whofe eftеem he holds a very diftinguifhed rank. Much of the time during which he is to remain at Paris will, it is fuppofed, be paffed between them in conferences on the relations between France and the United States, and on the beft means of facilitating fupplies for the W. India poffeffion of the Republic.

A few days ago, a Dutch line of battle fhip anchored at Deal, with French troops on board, (the 7th demi brigade of the line), from the Texel, bound to St. Domingo. The French Officers were received by the Officers of the firft battalion of the 52d Regiment, ftationed there, with every mark of attention and hofpitality. On Wednefday they dined at the Regimental mefs, when the following, among many other toafts, were given:—"The Chief Conful of France," by the commanding officer. Immediately after which, the French Commandant gave, "The King of Great Britain;" when the fine band of the 52d, ftruck up the beloved air of "God fave the King;" and the whole company, as if by a fudden impulfe, ftood up. After this was given, "To the memory of thofe brave men of all nations, who fell in the late conteft," The French commandant then gave, "To the reunion of the two Great Nations;" which was drank with three cheers. The greateft mirth and harmony prevailed during the evening.

Downing Street, June 18.

The King has been pleafed to appoint the right honorable Lord Whitworth, K. B. to be his Majefty's Ambaffador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

The King has alfo been pleafed to appoint James Talbot, Efq. to be his Majefty's Secretary to that Embaffy.

JUNE 21.

The Paris Journals of the 19th inft. have arrived. The French Government difplays the greateft activity in

providing for the wants of the pnblic with reſpect to the article of grain, and conſiderable importations are announced by the Miniſter of the interior, at the ports of Dunkirk, Havre, Rouen, Dieppe, and Saint Vallery, from Germany, Holland, and this country. Of forty-four veſſels arrived at theſe ports laden with flour and corn, it appears that no leſs than twenty-four are Britiſh veſſels direct from England.

While the Republic is thus ſupplied from England with the firſt neceſſaries of life, ſeveral French Journals do not ſcruple to announce the deſign of improving their manufactures by the aſſiſtance of our artiſans. An article from Bruſſels, noticing the progreſs made in the cloth and kerſeymere manufactories of Lembourg obſerves, that it is the intention of the Proprietors to procure Engliſh workmen, in order to raiſe their manufactories to the greateſt degree of improvement.

The columns of the Moniteur continue to be filled with the votes and addreſſes on the queſtion of electing Buonaparte Firſt Conſul for life.—Eighty thouſand ſuffrages in the affirmative were given in the Department of La Gironde alone, of which Bourdeaux is the capital.

It is confidently ſtated in the Paris Journals that the King of Pruſſia will ſend no miniſter to the Batavian Republic till the Houſe of Orange ſhall have received its indemnities in Germany.

The French Funds have again fallen. The 5 per cents. were on the 27th no higher than 55.

JUNE 22.

The diſturbances at Warſaw, in conſequence of the appearance of Prince Subow, are ſaid to have produced a great ſenſation throughout Germany. Subow, as ſoon as his arrival was known, was challenged by an old Poliſh General of the name of Gielgalt, who wiſhed to revenge the melancholy fate of his country.—Subow having been the adviſer of the partition of Poland, when in power in the Ruſſian Court. Subow declined accepting the challenge on ſuch a ground: upon which Gielgalt challenged him for perſonal injuries he had ſuſtained when at St. Peterſburgh. In the mean time this correſpondence became public, and a party of young Polanders beſet the houſe of Subow, which was only ſaved by the interference of the Pruſſian troops. Subow withdrew from the city but previouſly engaged to fight at Vienna on the 10th of June, where he is pledged to fight another duel alſo. He has arrived at Vienna, followed by Gielgalt.

By the lateſt advices from Egypt, we learn that the Britiſh troops at Alexandria had encamped before that city, where the plague was making great ravages. This terrible ſcourge had likewiſe manifeſted itſelf at Smyrna, and great fears were prevailing leſt it ſhould even reach Conſtantinople.

As the King of Sardinia arrived at Rome on the 22d of laſt month for the purpoſe of reſiding in that city until the final ſettlement of the indemnities which he is to receive, it is not improbable that the recent accounts from Peterſburgh, announcing the determination of the Firſt Conſul to grant certain indemnities to this unfortunate Prince, contain ſome authentic information. They ſtate with confidence, that "Buonaparte has been ſo far prevailed upon by the Powers interceding in favor of his Sardinian Majeſty, that he has reſolved in his laſt plan of indemnities, lately ſent from Paris to the Northern Courts, that the King of Sardinia ſhall recover the upper part of Piedmont, and a ſum of money to be paid by inſtalments, by the French Government, to compenſate for its loſſes."

Accounts from Conſtantinople, of the 18th ult. ſtate, that apprehenſions are entertained by the Porte with reſpect to a project ſaid to be formed between the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, to appropriate to themſelves ſome of the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. Conferences on this ſubject had actually taken place between the Reis Effendi, the Ruſſian Miniſter and Britiſh Charge d'Affairs, and two Couriers were diſpatched on the 17th ult. one to Peterſburgh the other to Paris. When theſe advices left Conſtantinople, a corps of near 20,000 men had been collected in the environs of the capital, deſtined to act againſt the rebels and banditti, who ſpread terror and deſolation over moſt parts of the European provinces.

It is ſaid that the Houſe of Commons will adjourn on Thurſday next, to give time for the ſeveral Bills now under conſideration to paſs the Lords.

BREAD—This day the Lord Mayor, after inſpecting the Meal Weighers, Returns, ordered the price of the quartern loaf to be raiſed half an aſſize, or 1d. in the peck loaf, which will make the quartern loaf 10½d. on Thurſday next.

The Corporation of Merchants, in Glaſgow, have come to a reſolution "That a ſubſcription ſhall be immediately opened, for the purpoſe of erecting, without delay, a Statue, of the Right Honourable William Pitt, in the City of Glaſgow."

Letters from Vienna ſtate that an Agent from a great foreign Court has arrived at Widden, to act as Mediator between Paſwan Oglou and the Porte.

A corps of Batavian troops has, it is ſaid, aſſembled on the Dutch frontiers on the ſide of Germany, for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of the Indemnities which are to be awarded to the Batavian Republic as a compenſation for Maeſtricht. Venloo, and the ci-devant Dutch Flanders, which were ceded to the French Republic by the Treaty of the Hague in 1795.

It is confidently reported, that ſix packets will be ſtationed to do duty from Yarmouth to Maelſtrand, in Sweden, and that there will be no communication to Cuxhaven: in conſequence of this regulation, the Northern Powers will be able to anſwer their letters eight days earlier than uſual.

We learn that a very ſerious inveſtigation will take place into the cauſes of the late diſturbance at Dominica, particularly into that part of it which reſpects the arrears due to the Black troops.

A prodigious number of wolves have lately ravaged the Cantons of the department of Landas, in France. In our Commune alone, that of Sables, theſe animals, in the courſe of four months, have broke into forty-ſeven parks, or cloſe ſheet-folds, and devoured upwards of 500 ſheep and lambs. They have alſo devoured in the fields, 13 young foals of a month and a month and a half old. They commit their depredations frequently in troops of four or five each.

The motions of Generals Deendels, now again at the Hague, are narrowly watched by thoſe whom he diſpleaſed with an hoſtile attack on the Revolution of 1798—Many believe that he has ſomething of importance in agitation.

Within the ſpace of two months forty-ſeven ſuicides have been committed at Vienna, and it is ſaid to be in contemplation to order that the dead bodies of thoſe who ſhall kill themſelves, ſhall be hung on a gallows by the public executioner, in order to deter others from the commiſſion of this deſperate act.

The Gentlemen deputed from the Committee of Worſted Manufactures to repreſent to Government the hardſhips and embarraſſments that would ariſe to the trade, if the intended abolition of the drawback on ſoap took place, have received an aſſurance from Mr. Vanſittart, of the Treaſury, that Government will continue the drawback, if the Manufactures can point out any means to prevent the frauds on the revenue which are practiſed.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 22.

This day there was a conſiderable ſupply of Grain. Wheat experienced a ſmall depeſſion. Barley and Malt were alſo ſomewhat lower. Peas and Beans, on the average, had a trifling riſe. Wheat 50s. to 60s. per 8 buſhels. Flour 50 to 55s per ſack.

The French expedition from Leghorn excites ſome curioſity, eſpecially as it was diſpatched in ſuch haſte, that ſeveral Daniſh veſſels, which were in the harbor, were put in requiſition for the purpoſe, much againſt the will of the commander of a ſmall Daniſh ſquadron, then at anchor in the roads.

The expedition from Genoa againſt the famous Robber, known by the name of the DEVIL, has completely failed; and that depredator, with his banditi, continues his depredations in the environs of that city to ſuch an extent as almoſt to prevent any intercourſe with it by land. According to letters from Genoa, of the 22d ult. he has moved his head-quarters from Capenardo to the Appenine Mountains.—He lately made propoſals to the Genoeſe government, as an independent power, demanding for each of his companions 3000 Louis, and for himſelf 6000, in conſideration of which ſums, and a complete amneſty, they would henceforth lead an honeſt life.

The laſt Leipſic fair was attended by upwards of 36,000 foreigners, including 14,000 jews.

A private letter from Paris ſtates that, at the cloſing of the liſts, not more than 18,000 names were inſerted, and amongſt them, three citizens had the courage to write a legible NON—One very cautious hero wrote between two columns, as follows: "In good truth—I do not know any thing about it—yes and no."

The report of the conſpiracy againſt Buonaparte, of the death of Berthier, and of the diſaffection and enmity which prevailed among the French Generals, are officially contradicted.

It appears it is not only the Dutch that are diſcontented at the opening of the Scheldt; but the merchants of Nantes, Rouen, Havre and Dunkirk, have petitioned the French Executive not to allow a direct trade between Antwerp and the Eaſt and Weſt-India colonies, aſſerting that if it is uninterupted, all the old French ports from the Loire to the Low Countries muſt be ruined.

Lord Hutcheſon has been for the laſt fortnight at Paris, but has not yet been introduced at the Court of Thuilleries.

It is rumoured at Paris, that the French government has complained to our government of the French princes in England wearing the inſignia of the Houſe of Bourbon. The reply given was, that the Pretender wore and even diſtributed orders at Rome, and the government of Great Britain was not in the leaſt offended.

Private letters from Paris, ſay, "The Britiſh government having ſtrictly prohibited the importation of any kind of produce from this country, the government here were not pleaſed with it; and it is in conſequence thereof, that a Commiſſarie Generale is appointed for England, to modify certain navigation laws and other commercial regulations, and that I believe will be all; for there certainly will be no treaty or commerce."

Monſieur Coynebert Montbret, deputed by the French Conſul to negotiate a commercial treaty with this country, had his firſt interview with Lord Hawkeſbury on Saturday, the reſult of which, we underſtand, proved highly ſatisfactory.

This day arrived a mail from Holland, by which the following letter has been received, dated Rotterdam, June 11.—"We learn from good authority, that the French have prohibited the importation and exportation of tobacco to and from Antwerp, under a penalty of ſeizure!—This meaſure tends, and is no doubt calculated, to favor the other French ports, eſpecially Dunkirk; but offers no encouragement to foreigners."

The earthquake which was lately felt in ſeveral parts of Italy, ſwallowed up one whole village, that of Menguin, twelve leagues from Lodi; ſo that not one inhabitant, nor any veſtige of it remains.

PARIS, June 14.

The utmoſt tranquility prevails in this city notwithſtanding the great ſcarcity and extreme dearneſs of proviſions. Meat is at preſent dearer than it has been for many years, and coſts 14 ſous per lb. Bread continues at 18 ſous for 4 lbs. and will not, in conſequence of the precaution and activity of government, be allowed to exceed that ſum. In the country parts it is much dearer, and there are diſtricts where it cannot be got at ſcarcely any rate.

Admiral Villaret Joyeuſe is to ſail in the courſe of a few days for Martinique, with the rank of Captain General of that iſland and St. Lucie.

The late Turkiſh Ambaſſador continues here as Charge d'Affaires, and the new one, who has the rank of Miniſter Extraordinary, is to remain but a ſhort time. The utmoſt attention is paid to him by Buonaparte and the miniſters, which has induced many to think that the French government wiſhes to obtain ſome favour of the Porte.

It is confidently reported, that the King of Eutruria is abſolutely deranged in his mind. The loſs of his faculties is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by an epilepſy by which he has of late been ſeverely afflicted. He has, ſince he arrived in Italy been almoſt uniformly governed by the advice of his confeſſor: who in conjunction with the Archbiſhop of Parma Suropi, and the new Cardinal of Sienne, and M. Selvetico, prevailed on him to iſſue the laſt edict reſpecting the Prieſts, in oppoſition to the French Miniſter, general Clarke. The latter threatened the Cardinal with baniſhment. Laſt Monday three weeks, General Murat was invited to dine with the King at Poggia, and took the opportunity of expreſſing his ſentiments freely on the ſubject. The dinner laſted but a ſhort time, and the converſation made a deep impreſſion upon his majeſty's mind. He paſſed a very uneaſy night, and at eight o'clock in the morning, dreſſed only in his robe-de-chamber, he ran about the palace with a drawn ſabre in his hand, calling out that he was betrayed. He ordered M. Selvetico, and his Secretaries and Apothecary to be arreſted. At length the courtiers ſeized the king, whoſe paſſion threatened the moſt deſperate conſequences, and was at length prevailed upon to loſe ſome blood, which calmed his mind.

Some diſturbances have lately taken place in Piedmont. The cauſe is not known and our journals dare not notice them. [*Private Letter.*]

ROTTERDAM, June 18.

Nothwithſtanding the vaſt importations from the Baltic, grain continues dear in this country, owing to the ſupplies continually ſhipping for France; and to the additional demand for Geneva in Flanders, where the diſtillers were prohibited from working, to avoid the needleſs conſumption of grain. Trade begins viſibly to revive in this city; and ſeveral articles, which have been long in a ſtate of ſtagnation, particularly coffee, ſugar, and tobacco, are now in great demand.

RATISBON, June 1.

Letters from Italy, received this moment, announce an extraordinary piece of news, which we ſhould, however, conſider as hazarded. If we are to believe it, it is no leſs than the occupation of the Morea by the French army, which has evacuated Calabria, to ſerve, adds the ſame accounts, with the conſent of the Porte, as a compenſation for the aggrandiſement of territory which Wallachia and Belgaria will give to Auſtria and Ruſſia, who, with the conſent of the Porte alſo, are preparing to take poſſeſſion of them.—*Publiciſte.*

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 12.

Arrived laſt night, the Daniſh ſhip Thereſa, captain Mattie, 13 days from St. Thomas—Coffee and ſugar—the captain, Leſt there ſeveral American veſſels, names unknown.

Alſo, brig Philip, capt. Dove, 19 days from Guadaloupe—Sugar, coffee and cotton—James Biays and others. Left there ſhip Plough Boy, captain Jones, of Philadelphia, and ſchooner Hornet, captain Long, of Baltimore. Spoke nothing on the paſſage.

The day before captain Dove ſailed from Point Petre, an order arrived from the captain-general Richepanſe, at Baſſeterre, for a forced loan from the merchants of Point Petre, of one million of livres tournois. This was likely to cauſe much diſturbance, as the merchants, after a meeting, had determined not to pay it—the general at Point Petre threatened, in caſe of refuſal, to arreſt the principal merchants and ſend them to Baſſeterre. The reſult is uncertain.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 7.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Preſident of the United States, (or his Viceroy in this town,) in the ſecond legion of Militia, of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

David Wilſon Scott, captain, vice Charles M'Knight, reſigned.

Jacob Geiger, captain, vice Lewis Sommers, reſigned.

James Grimes, lieutenant, vice John A. Stewart, reſigned.

Alexander Veitch, lieutenant, vice Robert Stewart, reſigned.

James D. Weſtcott, transferred from lieutenant in the Infantry, to ſecond lieutenant in the Artillery, vice Ferdinand Marſteller reſigned.

Perhaps there never was a greater dereliction of every principle uſually adopted in military appointments than has taken place in the appointments of officers for the ſecond legion of militia in this diſtrict.

When we ſee men appointed to fill the moſt important ſtations in the militia who have hitherto diſcovered a total apathy, (if not antipathy) to it, in preference to men of experience, and ſuch as have heretofore ſpared neither exertion or expence in rendering it as reſpectable as poſſible, we are induced to believe the Preſident has not ſought for the neceſſary information reſpecting the capability of the candidates, or has ſuffered himſelf to be moſt egregiouſly duped by his adviſers. Had Mr. Jefferſon conſulted the wiſhes of the inhabitants of this county we are perſuaded his ſelection of officers (except a few ſolitary inſtances) would have been different. It may be ſaid, it is impoſſible he ſhould know every man, and that, therefore, the blame ſhould not attach to him—We contend it was his duty, as the *firſt ſervant of the people*, to conſult more than *one* of his maſters when endeavoring to gain information on a ſubject of ſo much importance.

In the inferior appointments the ſame want of knowledge or wilful neglect of men of capability, is viſible in numerous inſtances, as appears in thoſe of a higher grade, and evidently beſpeak their author. Men who had held commiſſions under the ſtate of Virginia with credit to themſelves and the regiment to which they belonged, have been in ſeveral inſtances entirely left out of the new appointments, and others who are retained (even thoſe of their own ſect) have been fixed in lower grades to make room for perſons totally unacquainted with their duty. It may appear ſurpriſing to many, that the old officers ſhould not have had a preference, but doubtleſs their ſurpriſe will ceaſe when they are informed that two of the ſuperior officers of the legion are as ignorant of military tactics as a certain animal uſually denominated a *Jack Aſs*, and it is no more than reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that a ſuperior muſt be placed in rather an awkward ſituation when receiving inſtruction from an inferior. The injudicious ſelection of ſuperior officers in the firſt inſtance, was the cauſe of *ſix* reſignations, and many more were wavering; the recent appointments mentioned above, in the place of four of them, have produced *ſix more*, and we may have every reaſon to believe the greater part of thoſe who have not already ſent in their commiſſioners intend doing ſo.

It is not the federaliſts alone, that feel themſelves aggrieved by the late appointments—all parties unite in depricating the blind policy that will eventually leave the Diſtrict without protections, for it is reduced as near to a certainty as may be, that few if any of the citizens will muſter under the command of the preſent officers, and the reſult will be, that a ſtanding army muſt be kept up to protect the public property. This is Mr. Jefferſon's economy; in the firſt place, rather than beſtow an office on a federaliſt, though that federaliſt ſhould be the choice of three fourths of his own "ſect" in this place, he will give it to a man who profeſſes to be a democrat, though he does not enjoy the confidence or good wiſhes of *ſix* of the party to which he profeſſes to belong, and thereby ſubject the United States to the expence of maintaining a ſtanding army or leave their property unprotected.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1802.

In the Recorder of the 11th inſt. there is republiſhed a very long Critique of the Editors of the Republican Watch Tower, (a New-York paper) againſt Mr. Callender, and the anſwer of Callender. Theſe publications relate to the one hundred dollars which were received by Callender from Mr. Jefferſon, as a recompence for the firſt volume of the "*Proſpect before Us*," and likewiſe concerning the reſtitution of Callender's fine.

It appears alſo that Cheatham, the Editor, has very poſitively denied that the 200 dollars were repaid to Callender, and in the warmth of his zeal has very injudiciouſly uſed the following:

"The extravagant and unfounded ſtory is of itſelf, ſufficient to brand falſehood upon the face of the propagator. Such an act would have been a violation of the *oath* of the executive, and rendered him liable to *impeachment*. It would have been tranſcending the obvious letter of his duty, and, had it been done, would have called from the minority, and juſtly too, the ſevereſt reprehenſion."

Callender has fully explained the circumſtances which relate to the repayment of the 200 dollars to him, and we are moreover aſſured of the fact from an inſpection of the original documents which will be found in this day's Gazette.

After Callender has finiſhed the explanatory detail, in which it appears *that Mr. Madiſon had paid Callender for fifteen copies of the Proſpect before Us*, he concludes as follows:

"*The heart of Mr. James Madiſon was not acceſſible to arguments, or to motives like theſe.* By the Preſident's election, his mind had become at once triumphant and contracted. He felt no pleaſure in demanding juſtice for an author, whoſe writings had, for ſo many years, been approved and praiſed by himſelf. Mr. Madiſon did not enter into the feelings of a man who had, for three years, been abſent from his relations.

"*Frozen at heart, while ſpeculation ſhines,*‡ the patriot and republican Secretary could barely recognize the Virginian victim of the Sedition act; the man, with whom he had ſupported a perſonal acquaintance of ſeven years; the man, who had gone infinitely farther to ſerve the republican cauſe than Mr. Madiſon himſelf durſt have gone.

"Occurrences took place afterwards, which cannot be ſuppoſed to intereſt the public at large. In the ſequel of intercourſe, *a publication was announced.* The ſecretary of ſtate contented himſelf with expreſſing a hope and an expectation, that *he* was not to be comprehended in the attack. Before there had elapſed an interval of time ſufficient to make it, *the fine of two hundred dollars was returned.* This was upon the 20th of June, 1801. If Duane or Cheetham ſhall deny that the money was paid back, their denial ſhall be paſſed over with contemptuous ſilence. *We are not ambitious of waging war with the correction houſe, or the gibbet.* But if Samuel Smith, or ſome other Jefferſonian editor of decent manners, ſhall dare to contradict our ſtatement, the certificate of the gentleman who paid back the money, and of the witneſſes to Callender's ſubſcription of a receipt for it, ſhall inſtantly be publiſhed; and the paltry denial ſhall crumble into atoms, like ginger-bread in the jaws of a mammoth. The hired bludgeon of Cheetham has inflicted a blow, that whole centuries of eloquence never can repair. That the fine has been REPAID is a truth juſt as demonſtrable as that the ſun roſe yeſterday. The mercenary dagger of calumny has been turned againſt its paymaſter, and plunged to the hilt. Coleman is the preſent Field Marſhal *of Federal Editors.* If he does not, at this breach, ſtorm the mud-ramparts of the *Republican Watch Tower*, if he does not rend from its baſe that tottering citadel of Monticellian defamation. Coleman deſerves to be damned to everlaſting ſilence. If Jefferſon has deceived, or injured, or inſulted honeſt men, if they are capable of feeling reſentment, if they can be ſo barbarous as to trample upon a fallen enemy, to exult in the agonies of detected helpleſſneſs, and in the pangs of intelligent ſhame, they may now ſatiate themſelves in all the ſavageneſs, and ſport in all the extacy of vengeance. Their hearts may throb with "the turbulence of joy," and the pain of gladneſs." A PRESIDENT CONVICTED OF PERJURY BY HIS OWN MYRMIDONS!——Oh Heaven and Earth! With what abrupt, what terrible, what overwhelming juſtice, does the hand of God often ſhatter the bulwarks of fraud, and burſt open the brazen gates of hypocriſy!

"Foreſight, cunning, timidity, ſuſpicion, copiouſneſs of knowledge, and an acuteneſs of obſervation, a head forever upon the watch, a heart almoſt impenetrable to ſenſibilities, or to paſſions, all thoſe talents, all thoſe qualities, could not ſecure their poſſeſſor from ruſhing over the precipice of popular reproach! And for what purpoſe, or to gain what end, did this ſagacious, this diſtinguiſhable citizen, hazard ſuch a ſhock of his *profeſſed* principles, of his importance, of his character? He riſked them, (good heavens! what a creature is man!) he riſked them to ſave the miſerable ſum of *two hundred dollars!* to ſave a ſum, which was of leſs conſequence to *him* than two cents are of to the meaneſt African! He knew that he had promiſed to repay the fine to Callender. He ſuſpected that, in taking this money back from the funds of government, and returning it, he was to violate not indeed the ſubſtance of juſtice, but the forms of the conſtitution. Mr. Jefferſon was aſſured that, in the ſucceeding ſeſſion of congreſs, the remiſſion of this fine was to be urged againſt him. He had only to have paid the ſum from his private purſe, and the difficulty was at an end. This he wanted courage to do; and by MATCHLESS FATALITY, that very penny, which had been ſelected for his defence, has been *turned againſt him!* Aſtoniſhment almoſt ſuffocates reflection! Let us pauſe."

It is not poſſible for us to publiſh the whole of this attack and anſwer. We believe that this ſtatement and publication embrace all the moſt material parts. Our readers will no doubt be pleaſed in contemplating the ſingular ſtrength and energy of Mr. Callender's ſtile, and we ſup-

‡ Young's Night Thoughts.

pose that all those, whose curiosity or suspicion, may lead them them to read the Recorder, will not fail to unite with us in opinion, that Callender has turned the tables upon Cheetham, and that Mr. Jefferson has transcended his powers, in giving the two hundred dollars to Callender after it had been paid in pursuance of the judgment of the court.

With respect to the payment of 100 dollars as an encouragement for writing the "Prospect," it must appear to every one that if there was any guilt in writing and publishing the "Prospect before Us," Mr. Jefferson aided and abetted therein. To whatever extent any characters or measures were abused by Callender, they were in like manner abused by Jefferson, Madison, and all others of that faction who knew the contents of that work. The revolution has saved them; but it must be admitted, that if it had appeared to the satisfaction of the court, that they were as much implicated as they now appear to be, it is most likely that, immediate prosecutions, would have been instituted against these high characters.

When this dilemma is considered, there remains no wonder that the republicans united in supporting Callender during his confinement. Let us pause a moment and ask what would have been the situation of those who aided or abetted the publication if Callender had at the beginning made a full confession of the whole and given up the names of his accomplices? The federal court would most certainly have instituted prosecutions. Mr. Jefferson, at that time the vice president of the United States, and several other high political characters, would have been called to the bar of the court; sentence would have been passed upon them, and they must have taken the place which fell to the lot of Callender.

When we reflect upon the whole subject there appears to be great room to admire the firmness and perseverance of Callender; and we are astonished at the pitiful reward which has been given to him by his employers. In every point of view it appears that Callender has had great cause of complaint, and we cannot be astonished at the unequivocal manner in which it has been expressed.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Aux Cayes to Col. Lear, relating to the death of *Bartholomew Dandridge*, esq. consul for the United States at that place.

"It will afford satisfaction to the friends of this promising young man, and to all others, to find that Mr. Dandridge had conducted himself through the different scenes which have lately happened in that ill-fated country, so as to meet the approbation of all who knew him.

"However painful the task may be, my duty, I believe, is to inform you, that our common friend, Mr. B. Dandridge, is no more. Had you an idea of my attachment to this extraordinary good man, you would then be better able to judge of my sorrows at his loss. He, on the 19th of May, undertook a journey to Cape Francois, to pay his visit to the general in chief, Mr. Le Clerc. He went from this by water. The general told him that he could not be acknowledged in his official capacity, not being authorised to do so; that he might however return to Aux Cayes, or to Port Republican, leaving it at his choice, and there continue to act in behalf of his fellow citizens in the same manner as having been acknowledged, and that he ever would be much obliged to him, to inform him of any just complaint that any of them might have, against whoever it might be: that these informations would be thankfully acknowledged, however as from individual to individual. With this our unfortunate friend came back by water from the Cape to Port Republican, and thence by land to Aux Cayes, where he arrived on the 24th of June, much heated in his blood. Notwithstanding the help of many refreshments which he made use of, he, on the 9th inst. was taken to bed with a malignant fever, which unmercifully carried him off on the 17th, at 4 in the afternoon, he having on the 16th settled his business by an authentic testament, of which I am appointed the executor; and his body was solemnly interred on the 18th at 9 at morning. The sweetness of Mr. Dandridge's temper had created him as many friends as individuals who had been acquainted with the valuable man."

The gentleman to whom the above was sent, states, that the captain who brought this melancholy intelligence, saw Mr. Dandridge but a few hours before he died, and says that he was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution, and as perfectly resigned, placing a full confidence in the mercy and goodness of his Creator, and that his death was most sincerely lamented by people of all colours and descriptions in that part of the Island where he was known.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

Having heard a good deal said about the returning of Mr. Callender's fine by Mr. Jefferson, out of mere curiosity to know the truth, I applied two or three months ago for information, to our late Marshal, Mr. Randolph, and by the permission of that gentleman obtained a copy of the original documents touching that matter, as also a view of the documents themselves.

Mr. Callender, in the Recorder of Wednesday last, (August 11) asserts, that the money was repaid to him, and intimates very plainly that it was not out of the private purse of Mr. Jefferson; but Mr. Jones, in his Examiner of to-day, asserts that the money was "presented" to Callender "from his (Mr. Jefferson's) private purse."

That the truth may be fully and precisely known, I have determined to send you a faithful copy of the original documents. From hence it will appear that the fine of two hundred dollars which Mr. Callender had incurred and paid, was arrested by Mr. Jefferson's order, in the hands of Mr. Randolph, and repaid to the said Callender, upon the ground that it had not yet come into the treasury.

The principal question which arises on this statement of the case, and which will probably be agitated by the politicians of the day, is simply this: Whether public money in the hands of Marshals is subject to the controul and disposal of the president, if he can lay his hands upon it before it is actually deposited in the public treasury?

I mean not to enter on the discussion of this question, but candour obliges me to add, that if it should be generally determined in the negative, I should not feel disposed in this instance to pass a rigorous sentence, as the procedure may have taken place from an error in judgment merely, to which the wisest of men are liable.

You know who I am who send you the enclosed copy, and you may vouch for its accuracy. Your's, &c.

Saturday, 14th August, 1802.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 17th March, 1801.

SIR,

I enclose a pardon in favor of James Thomson Callender, now or lately in your custody, in execution of the sentence of the Circuit Court for a libel.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
LEVI LINCOLN.

David M. Randolph, Esq.
Marshal of the Virg. District, Richmond.

(No. 2.)

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS James Thomson Callender, late of the District of Virginia, was lately convicted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the same district, of a misdemeanor or misdemanors, in making, uttering and publishing certain false, scandalous, and malicious writings; and thereupon the said James Thomson Callender was adjudged by the same Court, among other things, to be imprisoned for the space of eight months, and to pay to the use of the United States, a fine of two hundred dollars, as by the Record thereof remaining in the same Court, will more fully appear: Wherefore, I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have granted, and by these presents do grant, unto the said James Thomson Callender, a full, free and entire pardon of the misdemeanor or misdemeanors aforesaid, and of the conviction and judgment of the said Court thereupon: hereby remitting and releasing all pains and penalties incurred or to be incurred by him the said James Thomson Callender, by reason thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of (L. S.) Washington, the sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-fifth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
LEVI LINCOLN,
Acting as Secretary of State.

(No. 3.)
[COPY.]
Richmond, 22d March, 1801.

SIR,

Last night's mail conveyed your letter under date 17th inst. enclosing a pardon in behalf of James Thomson Callender, whose sentence was fulfilled on the 4th inst. I shall conformably thereto forthwith pay to him the sum of two hundred dollars the amount of his fine; and cancel the recognizance* which had been entered into by himself and securities.

I am, Sir, with prompt obedience,
Your most respectful servant,
D. M. RANDOLPH,
Marshal E. V. D.

To Levi Lincoln, Esq.
Department of State, Washington.

(No. 4.)
[COPY.]
Richmond, 25th March, 1801.

SIR,

In conformity to my late letter upon the subject of James Thomson Callender, I endeavored on Monday and Tuesday last, to procure an interview for the purpose of *returning* him the money, but have not been able to see him; neither has he called at my office, as was requested. This neglect on his part affords me an opportunity of resorting to the proper authority to decide the questionable point, whether, as the fine had been *paid* previous to the date of the pardon, a return of the money was intended?

With due respect and consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. M. RANDOLPH,
Marshal E. V. D.

To Levi Lincoln, Esq.
acting as Secretary of State.

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* This was for good behaviour for a term after his imprisonment had expired. See the sentence.

(No. 5.)
Department of State,
Washington, 20th April, 1801.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 25th ult. requesting to know, whether, as James T. Callender had paid his fine, previously to the date of his pardon, a return of the money was intended. This being a question of some novelty, I have suffered some delay to take place, before I made up my opinion, which is, that before a fine is paid into the Treasury, a pardon remits and restores it to the party. You may therefore return the money to Mr. Callender.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
LEVI LINCOLN.

David Meade Randolph, Esq.
Richmond, Virginia.

(No. 6.)
[COPY.]

D. M. Randolph, late Marshal of the District of Virginia, to James T. Callender—hereby requiring his attendance to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Custom-House, where he may receive the sum of 200 dollars—the amount of his fine, which had been paid agreeably to his sentence—which said fine has been directed to be *paid back* to him.

Petersburg, Tuesday, 5th May, 1801.

(No. 7.)

I certify that on the day of the date of the within, I gave to James T. Callender a true copy of the same, about 11 o'clock A. M. Wm. POTTS.

May 6th, 1801.

(No. 8.)

We certify that Mr. David M. Randolph has been at the Custom-House, Petersburg, from 10 o'clock till 11 o'clock of the 6th of May, 1801, with 200 dollars, intended to be paid to James T. Callender, as the sum for which he was fined—having been remitted by the President.

Wm. POTTS.
CHA. TURNBULL.

11 o'clock, May 6th, 1801.

(No. 9.)

I cannot comprehend upon what principle Mr. Randolph *requires* my attendance at the Custom-House, or any where else. Neither can I discover why he kept back the money for two months after he was directed to pay it. I have already called twice at his house in Richmond, *a long walk*. I am engaged at present; but Mr. Randolph may bring or send up the money, if he so chuses, with a receipt, and I shall sign it.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Wednesday Morning.

The above note was delivered open by Lewis Edwards, on Thursday morning, 7th of May, 1801.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

(No. 10.)
[COPY.]
Richmond, 22d May, 1801.

SIR,

Influenced by a due respect for the constituted authorities of the United States, I embraced the first opportunity, in compliance with your instruction, to find out the residence of James Thomson Callender, for the purpose of *returning him his money*.

Having occasion to visit Petersburg shortly after the receipt of your letter, I thought that the lapse of a few days would produce no inconvenience to him, whilst it would better enable me to procure the proper voucher, from a personal interview. I therefore take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the enclosed documents, in order that your mind may be prepared to meet any unfair or perverted representation of the affair which the unwaried tongue of slander may repeat, or of which his vindictive spirit is capable; assuring you that however deaf I shall remain to *his* applications in future, yet that I shall hold myself ready to obey such further direction, as you shall be pleased to give. I shall be pardoned for calling your attention to my accompt current with the United States, as transmitted by the last mail, wherein the fine in question has been exhibited.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D M. RANDOLPH.

Levi Lincoln, Esq.

[*No answer was received by Mr. Randolph to the foregoing letter.*]

(No. 11.)

City of Richmond, 20th June, 1801.—This day received of David Meade Randolph, late Marshal of the Virginia District, the sum of two hundred dollars in full, the amount of my fine paid agreeably to my sentence on the 4th March last. In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, the date above.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Teste,
Henry Pace,
Richard Mason.

(No. 12.)

Copy of Accompt Current which is taken from the Marshal's Record of Abstracts, &c. &c. the original of which was by him transmitted in due course, and according to custom, to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The United States in Accompt with David M. Randolph, Marshal E. V. D. Dr.

1801.		Dols.	Cts.
March.	To compensation of witnesses, No. 1,	37	45
	Ditto Clerk and Attorney, No. 2,	27	20
	Expences for fuel, candles, &c. No. 3,	8	00
	To compensation of the Marshal, No. 4,	16	00
	Comm. on 72 dols. 65 cts. at 2½ per cent. paid out this time,	1	81
	Balance due to the United States,	*1771	26
	Dollars	1861	72

The United States in Accompt with David M. Randolph, Marshal E. V. D. Cr.

1801.		Dols.	Cts.
March.	By balance due to the United States as per preceding Acct.	1661	72
	By cash received from Jas. Thomson Callender on 4th inst. the amount of his fine as per decree of the Circuit Court,	200	
	Dollars	1861	72

Errors Excepted.
Richmond, Virginia, March term, 1801.
D. M. RANDOLPH,
Marshal V. D.

Note.—A succeeding *final* general acct. exhibits the *repayment* of the 200 dollars to James T. Callender.

(No. 13.)

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office, May 30, 1801.

SIR,

Your accompt as Marshal for the District of Virginia, for the months of February and March 1801, has been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of two thousand four hundred and twenty eight dollars and three cents stated to be due from you to the United States, for which you will be debited in a future settlement.

This balance is *six hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy seven cents* more than that stated in the accompt rendered, and arises from the difference of eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents in your antecedent accompts, as pointed out in my letter of the 13th inst. and from the sum of two hundred dollars credited in your accompt as a fine received from James T. Callender, which is not brought to your debit; as it appears by a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing the opinion of the attorney general, that the same has been remitted and ought to be returned, which you are requested to do accordingly, and obtain and transmit his receipt therefor to this office.

In the accompt for March term, two days only are charged for your own attendance, and that of the Clerk, Attorney and Constables, whilst one witness appears to have been paid for nine and another for six days like service. As the cause of this difference between the time of attendance of the officers of the court and of the witnesses, is not perceived, you are requested to communicate a suitable explanation on the subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STEELE.

David M. Randolph, Esq.

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* *This balance was not more than sufficient (including the fine of 200 dollars) to meet the contingent charges of the succeeding terms of the circuit and district courts—nor more than the Marshal was authorised to hold for those purposes.*

The U. States frigate Essex, now at anchor in the Eastern-Branch. Potomak, arrived on Sunday last, from the Mediterranean.

DIED, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. Mrs. HARRIET M'RAE, the amiable wife of *Alexander M'Rae*, esq. of this city.

ETHEREAL DINNER.

Propofals

For a Dining and Dancing Party at the Hay-Market Garden, viz:—

THE dinner to be cooked entirely by the flame produced from gas according to Mr. Henfrey's mode, for which he has obtained a patent; the process of the cooking will be in view of the company so as to admit of a full investigation, shewing its cleanliness, expedition, and economy. Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock. In the evening a few specimens of Fire Works will be exhibited, the garden illuminated, and the ball room fully lighted by gas, music for dancing and on the organ; tea, coffee, melons and other fruits, punch, sangorhee and other liquors will be furnished (wine alone excepted.) The charge to gentlemen (who may invite each a lady) will be three dollars; those who chuse not to attend 'till the evening will pay two dollars each and also invite a lady. If thirty subscribers are obtained for dining, it is intended for Friday the 20th instant, of which the gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, are respectfully informed. Subscription papers are lodged at the Eagle-Tavern, and at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester.

The Proprietor of the Garden.

Hay Market, Aug. 16, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnston, }

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WIATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners.

Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of our note given to Austin and Anderson of the city of Richmond, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-one pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence, bearing date the 15th of April last, payable on demand, we having in our possession, William Austin's bond executed as acting partner of the late house of Austin and Anderson, for a larger sum assigned us, and on demand, which we tendered to Mr. Austin in discharge of ours, who refused to discount, and we are determined not to pay our note in any other way, unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN L. HARRIS, & Co.

Goochland, Aug. 13, 1802. 12w3w†

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.

BARTLETT STILL.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whin Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

VIRGINIA: to wit,
Fairfax County Court,
The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,
Wm. MOSS, C. F. C.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

In one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Leeking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Leeking River, distant from the latter only a few miles The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,
Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Pltffs.
AND
Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set aside, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the City of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM, } *Com'rs.*
Wm. HAY,

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (12w8w)

20 Dollars Reward.

A SMALL *FRENCH GOLD WATCH* was lost at or near Powhatan Court-house on the 21st inst. Any person who may have found the said Watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Samuel Marshall, at Powhatan Court-house, shall receive the above reward.

July 26th, 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3/9 per Quire.*

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.
July 28th, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

☞ TAKEN out of this Office some few days past, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Also, a small book of about a quire, covered with catridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gatette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in several counties.—A reasonable compensation will be made to any person who will return them.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be reqnired in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
875 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that on the third Thursday in November next, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, in pursuance of the order hereto annexed.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.
Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY,
July, 1802:

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste
WYATT WALKER, C. C.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.
July 10th, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF
15 Casks old Colminar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.
Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
W. I. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND
Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be sold, at public sale, on the fourth Tuesday in September next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court house,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin-Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On this land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.
August 1, 1802. (3w)